

THE CONSTITUTION

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION. Published on Tuesday, June 12, 1877. Price, 10 cents. Single copies, 5 cents. Subscriptions, \$1.00 per annum in advance. Payment in advance. The publisher assumes no responsibility for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. The publisher assumes no responsibility for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION.
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THE SOVEREIGN WILL.

After considerable, but unavoidable delay, the decisions of the supreme court, rendered during the January term of 1877, and reported for the Constitution by Captain Henry Jackson, are ready for delivery. These decisions comprise some of the most important ever made by the supreme court, and in the convenient and corrected form in which they appear, are indispensable to every lawyer. The pamphlet includes an elaborate and carefully prepared index, which adds to its value as a convenient book of reference. It is issued from the steam printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION, and orders for the pamphlet should be sent to this office. The price is \$1 per copy.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

You will see printed on the slip on your paper the time when your subscription expires. Don't wait for the agent to come around to renew. You will confer a special favor by sending your subscription direct to this office by money order or registered letter at our expense.

THE LECTURE LAST NIGHT.

Mr. Henry W. Grady wakes up this morning famous. His lecture last night to a very large and select audience exceeded the expectation of his most sanguine friends. Dr. H. W. Miller, who is a good judge, pronounced it the best lecture he ever heard in Atlanta. Mr. Grady's friends are proud of his success. It is more gratifying to us when we think of the ill fate of other Atlanta lecturers who have preceded him. The recitations of Mr. A. S. Clayton were perfect, and if Bret Hart had been in the audience he would have been just as proud of Clayton as he ever was of his poetry. Mr. E. M. Hammond's style and delivery was fine, and highly appreciated by the audience, and his Dutch poetry was enjoyed, and his Dutch poetry was delivered with a style and pronunciation that would make a regular German laugh. The entertainment was equal to anything of a similar kind given in this city. Our people return thanks to the officers of the Y. M. C. A. for a very pleasant evening.

THE CONVENTION.

Our special telegrams printed elsewhere, give partial returns from twenty-six counties. It is almost impossible to estimate the result. We have strong hopes that the convention will be carried, but the vote in some of the counties—counties which had looked upon as convention strongholds—gives us no basis for any enthusiastic calculations. We are left to presume that the vote has not, by any means, been a full one. The returns from the twenty-six counties, alluded to, show a vote of 3,113 for a convention, and 5,980 against it, with a large part of southern, southwestern and north Georgia to be heard from.

In Atlanta, there were twenty-two majority against the convention. But for the fact that the radicals had organized and instructed the negroes, the city would have cast an overwhelming vote in favor of a convention. With few exceptions, the whites voted in favor of a reconstruction of the organic law of Georgia, and in this respect, whatever her rivals or her enemies may say, her record is clear.

The telegrams report a railroad horror near Camden station in Maryland. Four persons were instantly killed and eighteen wounded.

ROBERT T. CLAYTON has been placed in charge of the consulate at Calao, in place of his father, recently deceased.

MR. JOHN M. COOPER, a prominent bookseller of Savannah, is dead.

The rains in Northern Mississippi on Friday caused great damage.

The Alabama delegation of radicals got little or no consolation from Hayes.

PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS.

—Thornion made some folks "quail" yesterday.

—Grady is destined to be a famous lecturer. He has the talent, gift and complete necessary, and he sincerely hopes the "quail" to take the field.

—Colonel J. T. Spencer, of Clayton, was in town yesterday morning to watch the starting of the race Tom showed due caution to see that there was no "throwing off" in the race.

—If a man wants to know the "true inwardness" of the vote in Atlanta yesterday, he will discover that it consisted in "the slinger in the wood pile."

—Colonels Rawson and Fox turned out yesterday morning for the convention and by their untimely efforts many people were converted to the faith. As political evangelists they are a whole team.

—A ticket four feet long was voted yesterday and read as follows: "Give us a convention—For delegate, Hon. Marcus Eugene Thornton. D. C. L.; L. D. F.; R. S. D. and Champion Quail-Kater of the world."

—Col. N. P. T. Finch, our heavy artillery, accompanied by a family, took a trip to Chattanooga yesterday. We commend him to our friends of the Chattanooga press and ask their kind regards to our friends who are so busy with the "quail."

—A petition being circulated and extensively signed in our city asking Governor Colquitt to commute the sentence of Brinkley, the Georgia white man, to imprisonment for life. Considerable sympathy is shown in his behalf.

—Harry Milburn, the escaped convict, caught in Chaffee as some days ago, after a severe legal contest, has been returned to Georgia and confined at Dade coal mines. Application was made from Chattanooga for his pardon, but Governor Colquitt thinks Harry is too dangerous to Georgia for release, and in attendance upon his professional duties, Judge Hopkins will be greeted by his hundreds of friends with many congratulations.

VOL. IX.

THE RALLY OF THE FREEMEN OF GEORGIA AROUND THE RAIL-BOX YESTERDAY.

A heavy Vote Polling, and great Diversity of Opinion Found to Exist.

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Over Two Thousand Majority Against the Convention as far as Heard from.

THE SEVENTEENTH VOTE FOR IT.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

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AGRICULTURAL.

MALCOLM JOHNSTON, EDITOR.
ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 13, 1877.

Communications relating to the Agricultural Department should be addressed to Malcolm Johnston, Atlanta, Ga.

Correspondents must always give their full names, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Write on one side of a sheet only.

THE RAIN.

The long wished for rain has come at last, and we learn there have been good seasons on the state generally. We hope it found all crops clean of grass and weeds and the soil in thorough cultivation, so that the greatest benefit may have resulted to the growing crop. If such was their condition, all crops will now grow off beautifully and receive an impetus that will put them so far in advance of grass that clean cultivation in the future will be an easy matter.

Every person who has or can get the slips, should finish setting out potatoes without delay. Though this is work that we never defer for rain; in fact we believe it is better to be done in dry weather. We have a patch set out in the midst of the recent drought every plant of which has lived and is now growing finely. The slips were granted in a liquid measure of sea droppings and water, and a pint of this mixture applied to each hill. Now is a favorable time for breaking the old stable and sowing peas, fiddler corn and German millet, and let us hope that there will be a great deal of this doing.

Gardens, so far as any of the longed vegetables are concerned, are beyond redemption. In such instances it will be wise to replant now and thus secure a late garden, if we have not been able to have an early one.

We trust farmers will seize upon every favorable opportunity as the grain arrives at the proper stage to harvest their wheat. It is of first importance that this crop, now as it is made, should be saved, even though other crops, for the time, must be slighted.

Indications point to a wet June, and unless there is lively stirring on the farm now, we fear we shall soon hear complaints against the grass, as there lately have been of drought.

MR. FREDERICK DECKNER, a fine specimen of an intelligent and industrious German farmer residing near this city, sends us an article on the subject of green manures. Though his composition betrays a somewhat ludicrous ignorance of the idiom of the English language, it is nevertheless a carefully read, who will find a vein of philosophy and wisdom running through the communication, both pleasing and instructive. Mr. Deckner is not only a thrifty farmer, but an analytical chemist of considerable skill, and has his own private apparatus with which he analyses all the manures, chemicals, etc., used upon his farm.

"If never rains but pours," at Memphis, Tenn., at least. Our exchanges bring us information that thirteen and a half inches of rain fell in that region in the forty-eight hours ending at six o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. Truly that was a deluge.

HOW TO PROTECT SQUASHES AGAINST THE BEE.

At the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Mr. J. W. Pierce read a prize essay on squashes, in which he gave the following remedies for those great enemies of the squash plant—the striped and the black bug—the latter of which is very troublesome in this section:

As soon as the leaves appear above the ground, they should be watched for the striped bug and as soon as it is found, the plants should be dusted over with plaster in the morning when the dew is on or immediately after a rain, which will kill the insect as it is found. The most expedient way to do this is to go through the field with a pail of plaster and a hand sieve or dredging box, and shake the plaster over the vines. It will take but little if applied in this way. Ashes, air-slaked lime, or fine earth, will answer, but are not so good as plaster. I have also tried sulphur, but cannot recommend it, as it seems to poison the vines.

About the time the third or fourth leaf is out, the black bug will appear, usually in pairs—two, four, six or more on a hill. They are found around the stalk at the base of the plant, and often cut it off in a few days. These are the old bugs which have survived the winter, in a dormant state, hidden away under old roots and in stone heaps and similar places. This is the most critical time in the growth of the squash and if it is neglected now so as to allow these bugs to lay their eggs, the crop of bugs, we may as well give up the squash patch at once, for it will be impossible to raise a good crop of squashes, if they have no sign of life in the black bugs. The only successful way here we can raise against them is to kill these old bugs before they lay their eggs. This can be expected by doing by laying a shingle over the ground close to the vines of each hill, although every other hill will be enough usually, as they will leave the hills which have no signs of life in the black bugs. Having placed the shingles, go round every morning with a pail, and brush the bugs which are on the under side of the shingle into the pail and scald or burn them. If faithfully applied, this will be a sure cure for the black bug scourge, but it must be followed up closely, until the vines have grown enough to perpetuate the race and destroy the squashes.

O. B. Hadwen said that he would pinch off the heads of the black bug instead of collecting the bugs in a pail. Mr. Pierce replied that the bug would not crawl off of the pail. It was thought by some that the odor caused by crushing them in the field would attract more bugs; for this reason he preferred to carry them off of the field and scald or burn them.

HARVEST IN CALIFORNIA.

The result of the harvest in California, proves that we should not take too gloomy a view of crop prospects from temporary drawbacks. We now learn from the California Farmer that an average crop of wheat, taking the state as a whole, will be realized—which will be "from 25 to 40 per cent beyond the highest estimate yet made." This is an expectedly favorable result in tribute to "the cool weather, moist atmosphere and the unusual heavy fogs and dews." It is now confidently believed that California can export a surplus of 400,000 tons of grain from the crop of 1877.

From present indications we shall not

be so hard up for bread in this country, though Russia and Turkey are in a bad way. The Georgia Farmer will be, by no means, insignificant in fact, we believe it will be a full crop for her, if not the largest she has reaped for many years. Our reports from all sections of the state are decidedly encouraging. The recent drought has been a great advantage to the wheat crop. We trust the farmers may now have a favorable season for harvesting it—to which they should direct their undivided attention and entire available force as the season arrives, even to the neglect of other crops. The greater portion of the wheat crop in Georgia will be cradled the present week. Would that every farmer might make enough for his own consumption and some to spare.

THE THEORY OF PRODUCTION.

Agricultural Editor Constitution: In your columns of the WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, May 22, 1877, I noted some remarks on manuring by green crops, which were very interesting to me. I have for many years desired to see my brother farmers learn that a farm can be sustained by its own products, and that there is no necessity for investing so much capital in guano, as thereby they lose sight of the path of progress. When a mind becomes unwearying and troubled imagination takes possession of it, which causes one to see incorrectly—to change the real into the unreal, or truth into error; therefore, to do nothing better than to get well as in any other occupation, be to keep our minds calm and clear, so as to receive true impressions in all respects for all things originate in the mind, and if it is not calm and unprejudiced all its products will be defective, or, in other words, *its products like*.

Yet, do not see how a mind can be free from care and troubles, unless one is provided with sufficient means to afford a comfortable living; therefore, let us not appropriate that which gives us mental rest for purposes for which no necessity exists. Now let us see how we can manage to keep our farm in a good and productive condition by crops raised for the purpose of manuring or enriching the soil. There is no other fertilizer so perfect and so complete as that which is obtained by green manuring, and it can be excelled by human skill; all elements that she has compounded are compounded perfectly, and therefore we go to nature for the best teacher, and for all instructions. Let us then leave our book, that good old tutor, which has instructed our minds so long, and go to nature for the best teacher, and drink of the fount of true knowledge.

There are two great forces by which all things are governed, and these are the positive and negative principles, or the positive and negative forces. The positive force is that which seeks their opposites, then all success depends on the skill of bringing these opposite conditions together. The negative force is that which seeks its equilibrium on which is founded all harmonious and perfect development. Therefore the green crop best adapted to a variety of soils, and to a general rule nature feeds always on opposites, or the positive seeks the negative principle. Musty or fleshy plants feed best on dry, ill-drained soils, and vice versa, and so on.

As to the conversion of the waste of a stable or barnyard manure, is the cheapest and most profitable, because the farm should be a perfect circle, and the waste of one part should be the food of another. In the latter case the conversion of the waste into a stable or barnyard manure, is the cheapest and most profitable, because the farm should be a perfect circle, and the waste of one part should be the food of another.

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HARVEST IN CALIFORNIA.

The result of the harvest in California, proves that we should not take too gloomy a view of crop prospects from temporary drawbacks. We now learn from the California Farmer that an average crop of wheat, taking the state as a whole, will be realized—which will be "from 25 to 40 per cent beyond the highest estimate yet made." This is an expectedly favorable result in tribute to "the cool weather, moist atmosphere and the unusual heavy fogs and dews." It is now confidently believed that California can export a surplus of 400,000 tons of grain from the crop of 1877.

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be so hard up for bread in this country, though Russia and Turkey are in a bad way. The Georgia Farmer will be, by no means, insignificant in fact, we believe it will be a full crop for her, if not the largest she has reaped for many years. Our reports from all sections of the state are decidedly encouraging. The recent drought has been a great advantage to the wheat crop. We trust the farmers may now have a favorable season for harvesting it—to which they should direct their undivided attention and entire available force as the season arrives, even to the neglect of other crops. The greater portion of the wheat crop in Georgia will be cradled the present week. Would that every farmer might make enough for his own consumption and some to spare.

THE THEORY OF PRODUCTION.

Agricultural Editor Constitution: In your columns of the WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, May 22, 1877, I noted some remarks on manuring by green crops, which were very interesting to me. I have for many years desired to see my brother farmers learn that a farm can be sustained by its own products, and that there is no necessity for investing so much capital in guano, as thereby they lose sight of the path of progress. When a mind becomes unwearying and troubled imagination takes possession of it, which causes one to see incorrectly—to change the real into the unreal, or truth into error; therefore, to do nothing better than to get well as in any other occupation, be to keep our minds calm and clear, so as to receive true impressions in all respects for all things originate in the mind, and if it is not calm and unprejudiced all its products will be defective, or, in other words, *its products like*.

Yet, do not see how a mind can be free from care and troubles, unless one is provided with sufficient means to afford a comfortable living; therefore, let us not appropriate that which gives us mental rest for purposes for which no necessity exists. Now let us see how we can manage to keep our farm in a good and productive condition by crops raised for the purpose of manuring or enriching the soil. There is no other fertilizer so perfect and so complete as that which is obtained by green manuring, and it can be excelled by human skill; all elements that she has compounded are compounded perfectly, and therefore we go to nature for the best teacher, and for all instructions. Let us then leave our book, that good old tutor, which has instructed our minds so long, and go to nature for the best teacher, and drink of the fount of true knowledge.

There are two great forces by which all things are governed, and these are the positive and negative principles, or the positive and negative forces. The positive force is that which seeks their opposites, then all success depends on the skill of bringing these opposite conditions together. The negative force is that which seeks its equilibrium on which is founded all harmonious and perfect development. Therefore the green crop best adapted to a variety of soils, and to a general rule nature feeds always on opposites, or the positive seeks the negative principle. Musty or fleshy plants feed best on dry, ill-drained soils, and vice versa, and so on.

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Relief for the Afflicted.

TUTT'S PILLS

A distinguished physician of New York says: "It is wonderful how many cases of Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, and other ailments, are cured by the use of TUTT'S PILLS. In my daily rounds, I hear of them being used by the poor, the rich, the healthy, and the infirm. Knowing the inventor from his personal acquaintance, I have great confidence in their merits, and of late have often prescribed them to my patients in cases where I desired to make a decided impression on the liver."

TUTT'S PILLS

Dr. TUTT has been in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was a member of the Medical College of Georgia. He is a native of New York, and has spent much of his life in the study of medicine. He is a man of great energy and determination, and has achieved many successes in his medical career. He is now residing in New York City, and is continuing his practice with great success.

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